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REMARKS

1. Applicant thanks the Office for its remarks and conclusions, which have greatly assisted Applicant in responding.

2. Claims 1, 12, 25 and 63 are objected to based on an allegation that it is not clear whether the feature following the expression "and/or" is part of the claims. The claims in question are amended to eliminate the offending expression. The present objection is therefore deemed overcome.

3. **35 U.S.C. § 112**

Claims 2-6, 9-11, 26-60 and 62 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, paragraph 2 as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claims the subject matter that Applicant regards as the invention. Applicant respectfully disagrees. The only issue raised by the above claims is whether the ultimate parent claims provide proper antecedent basis for the expression "system." As the Office has acknowledged, the independent claims do provide such antecedent. The present rejection is therefore improper. Nevertheless, only for the sake of expediency, in deference to the Office policy of compact prosecution, the subject claims are amended to omit the expression "system" and to recited a "computer-readable medium." The present objection is therefore overcome.

4. **35 U.S.C. § 103**

Claims 25-34, 38-47, 49, 51-52, 55-57, 61-71, 75-83, 85, 87-88, 91-92, 94 and 99 are rejected as being unpatentable over U.S. publication no. 2002/0023132 ("Tornabene") in view of U.S. publication no. 2003/0069874 ("Hertzog").

Claims 25 and 63:

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The Office relies on Tornabene, ¶ 0063 as teaching "means for a publisher to set up an address card having multiple views" Applicant respectfully disagrees. The cited paragraph from Tornabene describes a subscriber profile server, wherein the profile server may be used to "edit, manipulate or otherwise process subscriber profile data." The profile data may include, for example: "the subscriber's buddy list, alert preferences, designated stocks, identified interests, and geographic location." The subscriber may "enter, edit, and/or delete profile data" by means of an IM client application. Accordingly, while the subscriber is apparently able to enter, edit and delete profile data, there is absolutely nothing in the cited paragraph that indicates a capability to set up an address card having multiple views.

The Office further relies on Tornabene, ¶ 0007 as teaching an address book having several views. Applicant respectfully disagrees. At lines 17-18 of ¶ 0007, it is described that information in the shared address book may include "an address (either personal or business)." There is nothing in the cited paragraph from Tornabene that indicates that the publisher may create "different views, such as personal or business."

The Office relies on Tornabene, ¶ 0072 as teaching or suggesting "means for managing said address card, whereby said publisher designates a sharing relationship to one or more groups of subscribers." Applicant respectfully disagrees. The cited paragraph describes the management by a group administrator of the member profiles for one particular group. There is no teaching or suggestion that a single profile or address card is shared with different groups.

The Office further relies on Tornabene, ¶¶ 0075 and 0078 as teaching or suggesting designating a sharing relationship to one or more groups of subscribers." The cited paragraphs simply describe the creation of a group and that several different types of group are possible. But there is no suggestion that a single profile or address card can be shared among several groups.

The Office further relies on Tornabene, ¶¶ 0072, 0007 and 0064 as teaching or suggesting means for updating local copies of said address card possessed

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by said subscribers. Applicant respectfully disagrees. ¶¶ 0072 and 0007 have already been discussed. ¶ 0064 describes a subscriber saving their own profile data to a client device. However, the claim language refers to a publisher automatically updating copies of address cards possessed by subscribers.

The Office further relies on Tornabene, ¶¶ 0087 and 0088 as teaching or suggesting "means for a publisher to set up an address card having multiple views" and "publishing said address card to a number of selected subscribers based on different sharing relationships." Applicant respectfully disagrees. ¶ 0087 describes the contents of a shared address book entry. As Applicant has previously discussed, the mere mention of either a business or personal address does not constitute a teaching or suggestion of separate business and personal views. ¶ 0087 describes the contents of a shared calendar. There is no teaching or suggestion in ¶ 0087 that the shared calendar has different views that can be shared with users depending on sharing relationships.

The Office relies on Hertzog, fig. 3, #68, ¶ 0068, fig. 9A and ¶ 0117 as teaching or suggesting "wherein a subscriber of said publisher's address card can modify a local copy of said address card." Fig. 3 and ¶ 0068 describe uploading of updates to the local database to the application server. They have nothing to do with a subscriber modifying a local copy of a publisher's address card. Fig. 9a and ¶ 0117 describe a "notes panel" by which the subscriber is able to append notes to the local copy of an address card. The notes panel however, constitutes an "unpublished field" as shown in fig. 5. There is no indication anywhere in Hertzog that the subscriber is able to modify information in any of the published fields in a local copy of the publisher's address record. Nor does Tornabene teach such subject matter.

In order to describe the claimed subject matter more clearly, claims 25 and 63 are amended to clarify that the subscriber is able to modify published information in the local copy of the publisher address record. Support for the amendment is found in Figs. 6A-D and in the specification of U.S. patent application publication no. 2004/0267625 at ¶¶ 0141-0142.

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Because claims 25 and 63, as amended, describe subject matter not taught or suggested by the combination, the present rejection is deemed overcome. In view of their dependence from allowable parent claims, the dependent claims are deemed allowable without any separate consideration of their merits.

Claims 1-6, 8-10, 12-19, 21-23, 35-37, 72 and 74 are rejected as being unpatentable over Tornabene in view of Hertzog and further in view of U.S. patent application publication no. 2001/0027472 ("Guan").

Applicant respectfully disagrees. Applicant notes that the present rejection adds nothing to the position taken regarding the combination of Tornabene/Hertzog/Cuan in the Office Action of May 8, 2007 and therefore incorporates its remarks herein from the response of August 8, 2007 regarding Tornabene/Hertzog/Cuan in their entirety by this reference thereto.

Claims 1 and 12:

The Office explicitly admits that Tornabene/Hertzog fails to teach:

"at least one publisher-agent on behalf of said publisher to serve as a gateway for all of said publisher's software applications to send out announcements and process all requests from subscribers and non-subscriber users;

at least one subscriber-agent on behalf of a community member of said publisher to serve as a gateway for all of said community member's software applications to process requests from said publisher and other subscribers," relying on Cuan, claims 17-21 and ¶ 0040 as teaching or suggesting the missing subject matter. However, Cuan teaches at ¶ 0032:

"The main application (will be refereed [referred to] as the application) is a database-driven, Internet-based application, which can be accessed via a web site. This application allows an information owner to create and update his/her information

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(address, phone number, records or documents, etc.) in the central database (or repository) via a web browser, such as Netscape Navigator or Microsoft's Internet Explorer, with his/her unique information ID (INFOID). Instead of giving people his/her information, the information owner can give his/her friends and business associates (which will be refereed as information requesters) his/her information ID (INFOID). The information requesters then can use the same application to request the access to this information owner's information by login to the same web site via their own web browsers. The application will allow the information owner to grant the access rights (with multi-level securities) of his/her information to these information requesters, identified by their own information ID (INFOID), via the web site."

Thus, Cuan's system provides a central repository wherein the publisher stores his personal information. Each of Cuan's embodiments is a variation of the central repository. The information is associated to the publisher by means of his INFOID. The publisher provides the subscriber with the INFOID. The subscriber then accesses the publisher's information from the repository by providing the INFOID. There is, therefore, no publisher agent, no subscriber agent or gateway for either the publisher's or the subscriber's software applications. Cuan merely describes placing the publisher's personal information in a central repository and the publisher granting access to it by selectively disseminating his INFOID. Tornabene and Hertzog add nothing to Cuan. Accordingly, there is no teaching or suggestion in the combination of the subject matter of claims 1 and 12. The present rejection is therefore deemed to be improper.

Applicant also notes the Office's allegation that Applicant attempted to demonstrate the nonobviousness of the claimed subject matter by attacking references individually. Applicant respectfully disagrees. If the subject matter is completely absent from the each of the references of the combination, as Applicant argued in the August 8, 2007 response, relying, in large part on the Office's own admissions, the subject matter is neither taught nor suggested by the combination, as Applicant

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explicitly asserted in the August 8th response. Applicant therefore deems the present allegation to be gratuitously made and without merit

In spite of the foregoing, Claim 1 is amended to describe:

" wherein whenever said resource is modified by said publisher any local copy of said resource accessible by any member of said publisher's community is automatically updated; and

wherein a subscriber of said resource can modify published information in a local copy of said resource, said modified published information being overwritten by any update published by said publisher.

Claim 12 is similarly amended. Support for the amendment is found in claims 10 and 23, now cancelled from the Application. Additional support is found as discussed above regarding claims 25 and 68. The combination Tornabene/Hertzog/Cuan fails to teach or suggest the subject matter of amended claims 1 and 12. The present rejection is therefore deemed overcome.

In view of their dependence from allowable parent claims, the dependent claims are deemed allowable without any separate consideration of their merits.

Claims 11 and 24 are rejected as being unpatentable over Tornabene/Hertzog/Guan and further in view of Hu. In view of the foregoing, the present rejection is deemed overcome.

Claims 48 and 84 are rejected as being unpatentable over Tornabene/Hertzog and further in view of Padwick and further in view of Slipstick. In view of the foregoing, the present rejection is deemed overcome.

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Claims 53, 54, 58-59, 89-90 and 95-96 are rejected as being unpatentable over Tornabene/Hertzog and further in view of Padwick. In view of the foregoing, the present rejection is deemed overcome.

Claims 60 and 97 are rejected as being unpatentable over Tornabene/Hertzog and further in view of Padwick and further in view of Microsoft/Technet. In view of the foregoing, the present rejection is deemed overcome.

Claims 50 and 86 are rejected as being unpatentable over Tornabene/Hertzog and further in view of U.S patent application publication no. 2002/0049751 ("Chen"). In view of the foregoing, the present rejection is deemed overcome.

5. No new matter is added by way of the foregoing amendments. The same are made for expediency's sake in deference to the Office policy of compact prosecution. They do not constitute agreement by Applicant with the Office's position. Nor are they evidence of intent to sacrifice claim scope. Applicant expressly reserves the right to pursue patent protection of a scope it reasonably believes it is entitled to in one or more future submissions to the USPTO.

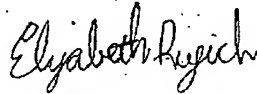
6. For the record, Applicant respectfully traverses any and all factual assertions in the file that are not supported by documentary evidence. Such include assertions based on findings of inherency, assertions based on official notice, and any other assertions of what is well known or commonly known in the prior art.

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CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, the Application is deemed in allowable condition. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and prompt allowance of the claims. Should the Examiner have any questions regarding the Application, he is invited to contact Applicant's attorney at 650-474-8400.

Respectfully submitted,



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